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Law of Massachusetts.

An Act dividing the Commonwealth into districts, for the choice of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and prescribing the mode of election.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That this Commonwealth be, and it is hereby divided into twenty districts as in this act defined and described, for the purpose of choosing Representatives to represent this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, after the present Congress, in each of which districts one Representative, being an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be elected, shall be chosen in the manner herein after described.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said twenty districts shall be formed and limited in the manner following, viz

The towns in the county of Suffolk, together with the town of Cambridge in the county of Middlesex, shall constitute one district, to be called Suffolk District.

The towns of Salem, Marblehead, Lynn, Lynnfield, Danvers, Middleton, Andover, Methuen, Haverhill and Amesbury, in the county of Essex, shall constitute one district, to be called Essex South District.

The towns and districts in the county of Essex, not included in Essex South District, shall constitute one district, to be called Essex North District.

The towns and districts in the county of Middlesex, excepting the towns of Athol, Townsend, Shirley, Pepperell, Cambridge, Brighton, Watertown, Newton, Framingham, Hopkinton, Holliston, Sherburne and Natick, shall constitute one district, to be called Middlesex District.

The towns and districts in the county of Hampshire together with the towns of Ware, Belchertown, Granby, South Hadley-Parley, Northampton, Westhampton, Southhampton, Northampton, Worthington, and Middlefield, in the county of Hampshire, shall constitute one district, to be called Hampshire South District.

The towns and districts in the county of Hampshire, not included in Hampshire South District, together with the towns and districts in the county of Franklin, shall constitute one district, to be called Hampshire North District.

The towns and districts in the county of Plymouth shall constitute one district, to be called Plymouth District.

The towns and districts in the counties of Barnstable, Nantucket, and Dukes County, together with the towns of New Bedford, in the county of Bristol, shall constitute one district, to be called Barnstable District.

The towns and districts in the county of Bristol, except the town of New Bedford, together with the towns of Soughton, Sharon, and Foxborough, in the county of Norfolk, shall constitute one district, to be called Bristol District.

The following towns in the county of Worcester, to wit: Worcester, Mendon, Brookfield, North Brookfield, Oxford, Charlton, Sutton, Spencer, New Braintree, Westboro' Uzbridge, Northbridge, Marlborough, Hardwick, Westboro' Douglas, Grafton, Peterham, Upton, Dudley, Ward, Milford, Dana, and Barre, together with the towns of Hopkinton and Holliston, in the county of Middlesex, shall constitute one district, to be called Worcester South District.

The towns and districts in the county of Worcester, not included in Worcester South District, together with the towns of Athol, Townsend, Shirley and Pepperell, in the county of Middlesex, shall constitute one district, to be called Worcester North District.

The towns, districts and plantations in the county of Berkshire, shall constitute one district, to be called Berkshire District.

The towns and districts in the county of Norfolk, excepting the towns of Soughton, Sharon, and Foxborough, together with the towns of Sherburne, Natick, Newton, Brighton, Watertown, and Framingham, in the county of Middlesex, shall constitute one district, to be called Norfolk District.

The towns, districts and plantations in the county of York, excepting the towns of Buxton, Limington, Cornish and Parsonsfield, shall constitute one district, to be called York District.

The following towns, districts and plantations in the county of Cumberland, viz: Portland, Falmouth, Cape Elizabeth, Scarborough, Gorham, Standish, Wiscasset, North-Yarmouth, together with the towns of Buxton, Limington, Cornish and Parsonsfield, in the county of York, shall constitute one district, to be called Cumberland District.

The following towns, districts and plantations in the county of Cumberland, viz: Bangor, Hallowell, Fownall, Freeport, Durham, Freeport, Minot, Poland, New Gloucester, Gray, Raymond, Oisfield, Thompson's Pond and Baker's Settlement Plantation, together with the towns of Litchfield, Libby, Bowdoinham, Bowdoin, Bowdoin, Wales Plantation, Topsham, Lewiston, Bath, Georgetown and Dresden, in the county of Lincoln, shall constitute one district, to be called Lincoln District.

The towns, districts and plantations in the county of Lincoln, excepting the towns of Litchfield, Libby, Bowdoinham, Bowdoin, Wales Plantation, Topsham, Lewiston, Bath, Georgetown and Dresden, together with the towns of Deer Isle, Vinalhaven, Lincolnville, Northport and Ellsworth, in the county of Hancock, shall constitute one district to be called the Fourth Eastern District.

The towns, districts and plantations in the county of Hancock, excepting the towns of Deer Isle, Vinalhaven, Lincolnville, Northport and Ellsworth, together with the towns, districts and plantations in the county of Washington, shall constitute one district to be called the Fifth Eastern District.

The towns, districts and plantations in the county of Kennebec, shall constitute one district, to be called the Sixth Eastern District.

The towns districts and plantations in the counties of Oxford and Somerset, together with the towns of Bridgeton, Harrison, and Baldwin, in the county of Cumberland, shall constitute one district, to be called the Seventh Eastern District.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Selectmen of the several towns and districts within this Commonwealth, shall, in the manner as the law directs for calling town meetings, cause the inhabitants of their respective towns and districts, duly qualified to vote for Representatives in the General Court of this Commonwealth, to assemble on the first Monday of November, biennially, beginning in November next, to give in their votes for their respective Representatives to the Selectmen who shall preside at said meetings; and the Selectmen, or major part of them, shall in open town meeting sort and count the votes, and shall form a list of the names of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person written in words at length against his name; and the town clerk shall make a record thereof; and the Selectmen shall in such meeting, make public declaration of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes they respectively have, and shall in open town meeting, seal up the said list, certified by the Selectmen, and express upon the outside of the said list the district in which the votes were given, and shall transmit the same within thirteen days next after such meeting to the Secretary of the Commonwealth or to the sheriff of the county in which such town or district lies, who shall transmit the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth within forty days next after the time of holding such meeting, and the Secretary shall lay the same before the Governor and Council; and in case of an election for any district, by a majority of the votes returned from such district, the Governor shall forthwith transmit to the person so chosen, a Certificate of such choice, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary; and the selectmen of such towns and districts as lie within any county in which there may be no sheriff, shall return such lists to the Secretary's office within the same term of time as sheriffs are required to do.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That in case no person shall be chosen by a majority of all the votes returned from any district, the Governor shall cause precepts to be issued to the Selectmen of the several towns and districts within such district, directing and requiring such Selectmen to cause the inhabitants of their respective towns and districts qualified as aforesaid, to assemble as aforesaid, on a day in such precept to be appointed, to give their votes for a Representative in Congress as aforesaid—such precepts shall be accompanied with a list of persons voted for, in such district, shewing the number of votes for each person, according to the first return, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, in all respects as before directed in this act, and the Sheriff shall make return thereof, into the Secretary's Office, on or before such day as the Governor shall appoint in such precept. And the selectmen of such towns and districts as lie within any county in which there may be no sheriff, shall return such lists to the Secretary's Office, within the same term of time as the Sheriffs are requested to do; and the Secretary shall lay the list so returned to his office, before the Governor and Council, and the Governor shall cause the person or persons who shall be chosen as aforesaid, to be notified of the said, and like proceedings shall be again had in case any district shall fail of completing the choice of its representatives; and the Governor shall issue his precept accordingly to the Selectmen of those towns and districts, or such districts wherein the choice of Representatives shall not have been made, and like proceedings shall be had as often as occasion may require.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That when any vacancies shall happen in the Representatives of this Commonwealth, in the Congress of the U. States; the Governor shall cause precepts to be issued to the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, within any district in which such vacancy may happen, directing and requiring them to cause the inhabitants of their respective towns and districts, to assemble on a day in such precept to be appointed, to give in their votes for a Representative, to supply such vacancy; and like proceedings shall from time to time, in all respects be had as are herein before provided.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs of the several counties of the Commonwealth, on receiving copies of this act, or any precept from the Governor, for the purpose herein mentioned, to transmit the same reasonably to the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, and to the assessors of the several districts and plantations where there may be no Selectmen within their respective counties to whom such copies or precepts may be respectively directed. And the several sheriffs shall for the said service be entitled to receive out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, fifty cents for each of the copies, and of the precepts so by them distributed to the Selectmen of the towns and districts, and to the assessors of the districts and plantations, in their Counties where there may be no Selectmen; provided however, that no Sheriff who shall neglect reasonably to transmit all and every of the copies and precepts by him received, in manner aforesaid, shall be entitled to any compensation for distributing any such copies or precepts, and for returning the votes from all the towns within the respective Counties, which may be seasonably delivered to him as aforesaid, each Sheriff shall be entitled to receive seventeen cents per mile;

computing from the place of a residence of each Sheriff, to the Secretary's Office. And in either case the Sheriffs shall present their accounts to the Committee on accounts, for examination and allowance.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That any Sheriff who shall neglect to perform the duties, which by this act he is directed to perform; shall for each neglect forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, nor less than two hundred dollars, for any such neglect. And if any Selectmen shall neglect to perform any of the duties, which by this act they are required to perform; each Selectman, so neglecting, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, for any such neglect; and of the forfeitures aforesaid to be recovered by indictment before the Supreme Judicial Court, or before any Circuit Court of Common Pleas, or before the respective Courts of Common Pleas for the several counties of Cumberland, or Dukes County, which forfeiture shall be to the use of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the assessors of those districts and plantations, where there may be no Selectmen, shall have the same powers and perform the same duties for the purposes of this act as are herein given to, or required of Selectmen, and shall incur like penalties in case of neglect.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be construed to extend to those plantations only, which shall choose assessors to assess the public taxes, which shall be set to such plantations in the Tax act, next preceding the several elections.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act until a new appointment of Representatives among the several States, shall be made and for the purpose of supplying any vacancy or vacancies, which may happen in the Representation of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, which shall make such appointments, shall continue and be in full force.

28th Feb. 1812—Approved.
E. GERRY.

Original Poetry.

The Sage and the Democrat.

WAR, death and slaughter are my foul delight;
In scenes of carnage and the field of fight,
I would to God, I might but once engage,
And dire contention with an equal wage:
Immortal honours to myself I'd gain,
By deeds of valor, on the bloody plain,
And warrior laurels, for my brows obtain,
Should a fore going year, with a mighty hand,
By chance, gain footing on this peaceful land,
And dare with millions, to insult our coast,
My finger arm I swear, could I but the host,
To let them come, there's nought I wish for more,
Than bloody fighting on my native shore—

SAGE.

Cease, cease rash youth, your empty boasting cease.
No man of wisdom, but delights in peace;
Think not by talk like this, to build your fame,
Nor with mere words, to gain a hero's name—
Consider well, the sad effect of war,
When o'er the land, Mars drives his iron car—
What thousands fall beneath his angry rod—
What thousands die, 't' appease the insatiate God—

What fruitful fields are laid a barren waste—
How fowls the noblest works, of man efface'd.
See there a village sack'd—a city burns,
Here weeps an orphan—there a widow mourns,
Yes! war at best is sure a dreadful scourge;
But all its evils now, I need not urge.

DEMO.

Such things as these might make a woman start,
But never think they'll move my lion heart.
At fear I never mock'd, I'd have you know;
But your coward and your country's foe,
A fed, a tory—have your country sold,
A British agent, hired by British gold;
Your nation's ruin, you have ever fought,
Our present troubles, your cursed party brought.

A land of freemen yields never blood,
I'd be the first to spill your tory blood—

SAGE.

Stop, stop, you vain insulting boy, be still,
Nor boast yourself the first your blood to spill;
You speak big swelling words and mock at fear;
Because you blindly think no danger's near.
Remember well, the men at whom you rave,
Did once your country, from destruction save;

When British armies scatter'd wide alarms,
When you were squalling in your nurseries arms,
They gained the freedom, which you now enjoin—
Which you so much abuse, you support today—
But stop! the horrid din of war I hear—
Did you suppose that danger now was near?
Hark! hear the cannon with impetuous roar!
See! hostile armies cover all the shore!
Lo in the west! a numerous savage band,
Their weapons seize and frighten all the land.
Rush thro' the woods, with one tremendous yell!
As fierce as demons from the vault of hell!

DEMO.

Where now's my courage fled, O! heaven I fear—
I'll seek a shelter in some den or cave,
To some secure retreat, I'll quickly fly;
If I stay here, I shall most surely die.

SAGE.

Have courage now, and banish all your fears,
A time it is for ACTION, not for tears:
To arms, to arms, we know our cause is just,
We'll fight, and in the God of battles trust.
Thou' I'm grown old, and silver'd o'er my hair,
I'll seize my sword and "fearless rush to war."

DEMO.

O Lord save me, this is a chilling fight,
I think I'd rather with Embargo fight.
SATIRICUS.

Minot, April 16

It has been a subject of much speculation, what enemy the army now raising are destined to fight. The following extract from a poetical effusion in the National Intelligencer, explains the phenomenon. The object of the armament is to protect us from earthquakes and comets.

Our country calls, freemen awake!
Rise like the lion from his lair:
Thou' comets, meteors, and earthquakes shake
What man can do—that bravely dare.

If our countrymen can feel the flame of freedom glow, while perusing such heart appalling nonsense as this they must, indeed, be patriots. Our redoubtable author continues,

SPRIT OF VENGEANCE! Hear the plea,
Thy bleeding brother haste to save!
Stop, stop the carnage—see they flee—
Oh! cease to conquer for the GRAVE!

Who the brother of the Spirit of Vengeance is, our author is not so kind as to inform us. But we will venture to assert that this is the first time this said Spirit was ever invoked to exercise mercy.—The author again says,

Guard then these blessings from the foe—
Unroll the standard—plant it high!
Strike, strike, one great, one common blow;
Live free, or in the "last ditch die!"

We cordially congratulate the writer on the lucky escape of the last line. It was cruelty—it was downright monstrosity, to hold it in distance vile, so long.

SOLDIER! thy duty bids thee fight,
Thy feelings bid thee spare the foe;
Killing thy wrongs, obey what's right,
Nor dare to strike a coward's blow.

As we do not wish to spoil the appetites of our readers for dinner, we forbear to enlarge. The author deserves much credit for having written such original nonsense.—U. S. Gaz.]

Interesting Political Miscellany.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Bonaparte wants Money:

AND SO DOES MADISON.

Eleven Millions Loan.

From the best information we can collect, the following is the state of the subscription to the French Loan:

Place	Amount
Portland, (S. M.)	\$11,000
Salem,	125,000
Boston,	350,000
Hartford, (Cn)	6,000
New York,	824,000
Philadelphia,	1,570,000
Baltimore,	800,000
Georgetown, (D. C.)	500,000
Total	\$4,186,000

The Administration most now perceive in what light their conduct is viewed by those citizens who are most interested in the success or miscarriage of their measures.—A course of proceedings, which has no parallel in the annals of legislation has been pursued by the American Congress at the instigation of their executive for more than six years. The result has hitherto been disgrace, discomfiture and national degradation.—We have been cursed by unprincipled and profligate rulers, until even the American name has become a reproach among nations. During the first 12 years of the Federal administration that Public faith and public credit of the American Government was established upon the most solid foundation. Monied men were ready at any call of the Government to supply their wants—and why? Because they knew the destinies of their common country were guided by men who had no interests and no views but for the general good. Can we say this of the present administration? No disinterested unprejudiced man can answer in the affirmative. Personal popularity and individual aggrandizement seem to be the sole objects of their execrable policy. The American People has been a strong, ass crouching down under the heavy burdens of a tyrannical, cowardly, partial and mean spirited administration. Yet there is some remaining sense in this oppressed nation of their degraded situation, and of the baseness of those men who are the authors of their disgrace. Can it then be expected in such a state of things that men, whom government have been labouring to deprive of every means of increasing their capitals, will be ready to sacrifice the remnants of their property in assisting the administration to complete their destruction? Will the American people lend money to their oppressors to support their consistency in dishonour? Will they assist in rivetting the chains of French Despotism upon themselves and their children? No—we trust the spirit of our fathers that successfully resisted foreign oppression, will yet protect our rights and liberties against domestic tyrants.

Mr. Williams, a democrat from S. C. said some time since on the floor of congress, that "it was impossible for him to conceive the enormity of his hatred against England; that if he could command the red artillery of heaven, he would soon drive the fast anchored island from her mooring. What degree of animosity a man must feel when he himself is incapable of conceiving the extent of it, is a nice point of casuistry, with which we shall not attempt to intermeddle. We recommend to Mr. W. the perusal of the following lines from Shakspeare.

"Could great men thunder
As Jove himself does, Jove would ne'er be quiet;
O but man, proud man!
Drest in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make the angels weep!"

THE RIOTERS.—At the S. J. Court, last week, the trial of the Town Meeting Rioters who were charged with making a Riot in the forenoon, came on, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against C. Brewer, Col. David Putnam, Eben. Harthorne, Stephen Ward, Benj. Crowninshield junr, James W. Stearns, and A. Hamden. Sentence has not been passed upon them as they moved for a new trial.—The indictment against those charged with making a riot in the afternoon of the same day is continued till Nov. Court.—Salem Gazette.

LIBEL ON COL. PICKERING.—Timothy M. Joy, the unfortunate man, who a few weeks since framed the scandalous tale respecting Col. P.'s gratification of the Democrats at Haverhill, was arraigned for his crime, and pleaded Guilty. The Court, observing his penitence, that his health was infirm, and that he had already suffered imprisonment a considerable time, only sentenced him to pay a fine of 50 dollars for the use of the Commonwealth, and Costs of Prosecution, &c to be imprisoned one month. The prosecution was commenced without the knowledge of Col. Pickering.—Ibid.

[From the New-York Gazette.]

MONEY WANTED.

What in the name of wonder can have become of all the money which Mr. Jefferson left in his overflowing treasury? We mean that large amount of unappropriated cash, the employment of which seemed to puzzle that good gentleman so much, that he begged Congress to assist him in contriving some plan or other for its employment? So great was the sum that even the vaults of the treasury were unable to hold it, it was "overflowing." It would appear that not only all this money is gone, and Mr. Gallatin is now fending all over the country to try and borrow eleven millions more. We ask what has become of all this money? If the Secretary of the treasury was compelled to give an answer to the question, he would tell you that, Henry the mock spy got his share (and a pretty good share it was)—that the president has had his share—that the foreign Ministers have had their shares—that the members of Congress have had their part of it also. These wise men have been now in session about 6 months, and their pay (6 dollars a day) exclusive of their travelling expenses has already amounted to about Two Hundred Thousand Dollars!!! Well you may stare, good people, when you see your money disposed of in this way. If the members of Congress had done any good, the money spent by them, would be left to be regretted, but ask the Farmer, what good they have done since they were last in session—ask the merchant, ask the labourer, ask the sailor—in short, ask any candid man, and if their ears are not poisoned by some effeminate Democrat, they will tell you, that Congress have done nothing but oppress them.